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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A REGIONAL PROJECT OF EUROPE

IPF: (1992-96) $4 226 000
(RER/91/G31) - Environmental Management in the Danube River Basin

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	5 February 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Danube River Basin Task force
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$8 500 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$8 500 000

Project background

The River Danube is the second largest river in Europe. With a total length of over 2,000 km, its basin serves 80 million persons in eight European countries: Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and the Soviet Union. The river is a major source of fresh water in these countries used for drinking, irrigation, fishing, energy, transportation, sport, industries and waste disposal. Heavy usage has resulted in pollution; and concentrations of polluted sediment are accumulating in many stretches, particularly in the river delta. Furthermore, pollutants from the Danube have been carried into the Black Sea contributing to eutrophication. Consequently, the anaerobic bottom layer of the Black Sea has been increasing at an alarming rate over the last few decades.

In 1985 the "Bucharest Declaration" was signed by the riparian countries of the Danube river, initiating the process of solution through regional cooperation. A more comprehensive agreement is expected to be signed in 1991 to provide the framework for river pollution control and clean-up. Still lacking is critically important data on the nature, extent and sources of water pollution and a comprehensive strategy for remedial reforms. To provide environmental management in the Danube River Basin, UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to create the framework for a solution to Danube River water pollution.

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The project will form the scientific, institutional and strategic basis for undertaking a Danube Action Programme under the auspices of an international commission for the protection of the Danube. It will include: (i) collection of available pollution emission data and preparation of a data inventory programme; (ii) creation of a databank and a regional data network; (iii) preparation of water quality criteria, and of a priority list of pollutants to be removed; (iv) detailed identification of policy and legal requirements; (v) selection of sites for new purification installations, focusing heavily polluted areas in Central/Eastern Europe; (vi) feasibility studies for investments in purification plants and pollution control devices; and (vii) institutional strengthening, in particular engineering capability in the least developed riparian countries eligible for GEF funding.

The project is composed of four immediate objectives which are interlinked with each other. These objectives will include: (a) establishment of country and intercountry databases and information systems on the source and extent of the problems, and the need to find solutions; (b) provision of immediate technical assistance requirements that are a prerequisite to the preparation of an Action Program; (c) training of key technical experts and managers that will be required in the implementation and management of the Action Program; and (d) preparation of a country/intercountry Investment Action Program.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of an expert in environmental institution building and training (36 man-months), short-term consultants, and related support services; a series of preinvestment studies as well as studies of the legislative framework needed to underpin long-term environmental policies to be undertaken under subcontract; training mainly in the form of workshops, study tours and short-term fellowships in environmental monitoring and management; and equipment to support experts, consultants and training programmes.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 535 000
Subcontract	3 150 000
Training	2 550 000
Equipment	97 000
Miscellaneous	168 000
Contingency Reserve	1 000 000
Total	8 500 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PERU

IPF:(1992-96) $ 13 297 000

(PER/91/501) - Management Development Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	1 April 1992
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Office of the Prime Minister
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 006 400
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 006 400

Project background

Peru's socio-economic situation has been characterized by crisis during the last ten years: GDP growth averaged -0.04 per cent in the 1980's, real wages in 1990 had only one third the purchasing power they had in 1960, inflation totalled 7,650 percent in 1990, and unemployment/underemployment in 1990 were 7.9 percent and 73.8 percent, respectively. Other evidence of the crisis is reflected in the growth of the illegal cultivation and processing of coca and terrorism.

The previous Peruvian development strategies (import substitution, growth of the state sector in production activities, the formation of monopolies, etc.) resulted in a deep rooted centralization of the decision making apparatus, the presence of market distortions, and the creation of an inefficient interventionist and costly Government. Public revenues comprised six percent of GDP in 1990, whereas public expenditures amounted to 10 percent of GDP.

Since 1990, when the present Government came to power, it has embarked on the process of stabilization and structural reforms targeted to redirect the country's development process. Considering the Reform of the State as a prerequisite for the consolidation of the stabilization and economic recovery programmes, the Government launched a process to establish a more efficient, decentralized and participatory Government. This change will require a redimensioning and internal restructuring of the executive branch a new statute for the civil service the recruitment and retention of high-level experts a redefinition of the relationship between a central Government and regional and local governments and the privatization of State commercial activities.

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In August 1991, a Management Development Programme (MDP) mission visited the country with the aim of identifying the specific areas for both UNDP collaboration and promotion/co-ordination of other donor participation in the State Reform Programme. In this context it is significant to note that UNDP in Peru has played a truly unique role by virtue of having been the first international organization to have extended assistance to the new Government soon after its installation. This assistance enabled the Government to formulate and initiate the structural reforms and social development programmes. As a complement to UNDP participation, the Government is negotiating a (US)$ 900 million World Bank Structural Adjustment Loan, a significant proportion of which is specifically to be for Central Government Reform. In addition, the EEC and the Spanish Government are expected to finance reform and strengthening at the local Government level.

Given the political sensitivity of the issues involved and the need for political transparency, UNDP assistance has been requested from UNDP/MDP, primarily as a mechanism allowing for the initiation of the process. Reform of the State constitutes the first area of concentration of the Fifth Country Programme, approved in February of 1992.

Description of project

As per the MDP mission recommendations the immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish a normative framework for the organization and functioning of the executive branch; (b) develop a system for recruiting and training high level Government officials for strategic tasks; (c) design local Government management models and their implementation in six pilot municipalities; and (d) support the Government in the preparation of structural adjustment loan proposals related to public sector reform.

Project activities will include: (a) instituting statutes that regulate the organization and functioning of the Ministries and other agencies which form part of the Central Government; (b) establishing statutes that regulate the organization and functioning of the regional and local governments; (c) revising a human resource strategy which is competitive with the private sector; (d) creating a financing mechanism to sustain a competitive salary programme; (e) devising a programme for strengthening local governments; and (f) providing documentation needed to apply for loans for reforming the public sector.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 18 work-months of international expert in public administration, 126 work-months of national and international consultants in fields such as local government, administrative law, civil service and structural adjustment loans; six subcontracts for seminars; office equipment; and mission, reporting and sundry costs especially related to work on local municipalities.

Financial data

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Personnel	773 400
Subcontract	110 000
Equipment	53 000
Miscellaneous	70 000
Total	1 006 400

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF PANAMA

IPF:(1987-91) $4 446 000

(PAN/92/004) - Port Sector Reform

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	24 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning & Economic Policy
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 995 100 Source of funds: IDB
Total UNDP budget:	$ 995 100

Project background

The political crisis of 1988 in Panama had serious repercussions in the country's economic activities. Despite the economic reactivation policy adopted after the return to normality, Panama has been unable to regain the economic dynamism which had existed prior to the crisis. GNP growth in 1990 was 3.4 percent, a significant drop from the five percent achieved during the previous five years. There has been a heavy impact among low income sectors, expressed in an unemployment rate of 20 percent in 1991 (compared to an average of 12 percent the previous five years) and 50 percent of the population living under the poverty line. This situation has been compounded by a public sector which has committed large volumes of public revenues towards financing services of low quality and which constitute a particular problem for an economy structured around provision of services to the international community through the Panama Canal, the International Banking Center, the Free Trade Zone and the International Shipping Registry.

In recent years, various international organizations pointed out that the existing Port Authority does not perform its duties correctly. The lack of adequate maintenance of existing infrastructure jointly with a great deal of inefficiencies, result in high cost service for the end users which are now preferring other external ports. Private investors have not entered into this market due to the no existence of a regulatory framework.

UNDP assistance in the implementation of the Reform of the Public Sector Programme will concentrate in providing support to the Co-ordinating Unit of the Economic Program. Although this Unit will serve as implementing agency under the modality of National Execution, it is important to stress that (US$ 7,654,300 (or nearly 75.0 percent) of the total UNDP budget will be executed in the form of sub-contracts.

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Presently, the Government has requested UNDP technical assistance for the implementation phase of the Reform of the Public Sector Programme in four sectors: (1) telecommunications; (2) ports; (3) electricity; and (4) water and sewage.

Description of project

This project is part of a cluster of four projects which will assist the implementation of RPSP. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish and consolidate the mechanisms for processing concessions and licences to new investors in the port sector; (b) attract investments into the private port facilities area; and (c) define a regulatory framework for developing the port sector.

At the end of the programme period the project is expected to provide concessions and licences to port sector companies and areas for future investments in the port sector.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 work-months for a CTA/expert in port tariffs, six work-months for an international expert in port costs and engineers, 22 work-months of national consultants in management, environment, and planning; computers and office equipment; international and national travel by subcontractors and project personnel; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	737 500
Equipment	100 000
Miscellaneous	157 600
Total	995 100

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF PANAMA

IPF:(1987-91) $4 446 000

(PAN/92/005) - Electric Sector Reform

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 2 767 000 Source of funds: IDB
Total UNDP budget	$ 2 767 000

Project background

The political crisis of 1988 in Panama had serious repercussions in the country's economic activities. Despite the economic reactivation policy adopted after the return to normality, Panama has been unable to regain the economic dynamism which had existed prior to the crisis. GNP growth in 1990 was 3.4 percent, a significant drop from the 5% achieved during the previous five years. There has been a heavy impact among low income sectors, expressed in an unemployment rate of 20 percent in 1991 (compared to an average of 12 percent the previous five years) and 50 percent of the population living under the poverty line. This situation has been compounded by a public sector which has committed large volumes of public revenues towards financing services of low quality and which constitute a particular problem for an economy structured around provision of services to the international community through the Panama Canal, the International Banking Center, the Free Trade Zone and the International Shipping Registry.

Until the decade of 1980 IRHE, the state owned "Institute for Hidraulic Resources and Electrification" was operating in the electric sector jointly with private companies. During the seventies, all private companies were acquired by IRHE which then become the only electricity supplier. Big capital investments made in the seventies and eighties, greatly improved the basic generation infrastructure. However, in recent economic years, financial resources did not cover routine maintenance costs. As a result, many generation, transmission and distribution equipments deteriorated to a critical point.

UNDP assistance in the implementation of the Reform of the Public Sector Programme (RPSP) will concentrate in providing support to the Co-ordinating Unit of the Economic Program. Although this Unit will serve as implementing agency under the modality of National Execution, it is important to stress that (US)$ 7,654,300 (or nearly 75.0 percent) of the total UNDP budget will be executed in the form of subcontracts.

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Presently, the Government has requested UNDP technical assistance for the implementation phase of the Reform of the Public Sector Programme in four sectors: (1) telecommunications; (2) ports; (3) electricity; and (4) water and sewage.

Description of project

This project is part of a cluster of four projects which assist the implementation of RPSP. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the Hydraulic and Electric Resources Institute's (IRHE) institutional organization; (b) establish a methodology for estimating IRHE's fixed costs and the cost of replacing fixed infraestructure; (c) develop a tarif structure for electrical services based on fixed costs; and (d) strengthen IRHE's capacity to administer environmentally sound energy projects.

Inputs

UNDP will provide four work-months for a international expert on tariffs, three work-months for a national expert on environment, five work-months for an expert in institutional development, 12.5 work-months of national consultants in electrical systems, and legal advise; two sub contracts in the fields of institutional strengthening and re-evaluation of fixed costs; and computers and office equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	355 000
Subcontract	2 175 000
Equipment	49 000
Miscellaneous	188 000
Total	2 767 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF PANAMA

IPF:(1987-91) $4 446 000

(PAN/92/007) - Water and Sewage Institute Reform

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	24 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning & Economic Policy
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 2 330 100 Source of funds: IDB
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 330 100

Project background

The political crisis of 1988 in Panama had serious repercussions in the country's economic activities. Despite the economic reactivation policy adopted after the return to normality, Panama has been unable to regain the economic dynamism which had existed prior to the crisis. GNP growth in 1990 was 3.4 percent, a significant drop from the 5 percent achieved during the previous five years. There has been a heavy impact among low income sectors, expressed in an unemployment rate of 20 percent in 1991 (compared to an average of 12 percent the previous five years) and 50 percent of the population living under the poverty line. This situation has been compounded by a public sector which has committed large volumes of public revenues towards financing services of low quality and which constitute a particular problem for an economy structured around provision of services to the international community through the Panama Canal, the International Banking Center, the Free Trade Zone and the International Shipping Registry.

IDAAN, the "National Institute for Water and Sewage", was established in 1961 with the purpose of providing all water and sanitation services to communities over 500 inhabitants. In 1980 the overall coverage of water services and sanitation were 81 percent and 71 percent respectively. The Government of Panama aimed at increasing those values to 93 percent and 90 percent by 1990. The lack of adequate investments and the economic and political crisis of years 1987 to 1989, prevented those targets to be met and overall coverage of only 84 percent was reached.

The IDAAN Reform is a central point of the Programme for the Modernization of the State. In 1991 a consultancy was performed in order to develop a detailed "Action Plan" which this project is bound to implement.

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UNDP assistance in the implementation of the RPSP will concentrate in providing support to the Co-ordinating Unit of the Economic Program. Although this Unit will serve as implementing agency under the modality of National Execution, it is important to stress that (US)$ 7,654,300 (or nearly 75.0 percent) of the total UNDP budget will be executed in the form of subcontracts.

Presently, the Government has requested UNDP technical assistance for the implementation phase of the Reform of the Public Sector Programme in four sectors: (1) telecommunications; (2) ports; (3) electricity; and (4) water and sewage.

Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the National Water Supply and Sewage Institute (IDAAN). Project activities will include: (i) fostering change in IDAAN's administrative and organizational structure in order to improve its levels of efficiency; (ii) strengthening IDAAN's capacity to face environmental problems related to the water and sewage sector; (iii) strengthening IDAAN's capacity in the areas of commercialization and financial management; and (iv) obtaining the documents needed to finance projects aimed at improving IDAAN's delivery of services.

At the end of the programme period, the project will have strengthened the operational capacity (delivery of services) of the National Water Supply and Sewage Institute.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one work-month for an international engineering expert, one work-month for an international economist; two subcontracts in the fields of institutional strengthening and financial consulting; and miscellanous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	24 000
Subcontract	2 079 300
Miscellaneous	226 800
Total	2 330 100

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

IPF:(1987-91) $10 738 000

(SYR/86/015) - Improved Management of Water Resources for Agricultural Use

Date of approval:	14 December 1987
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$848 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$848 000

Project background

Expanding and improving agricultural irrigation has been a top priority among the development programmes in Syria for the last four decades. For instance, over three-quarters of the national fixed capital formation in agriculture was allocated for irrigation and land reclamation in the Five-Year National Development Plans. The main purpose has been to increase the overall efficiency of water use in agriculture, expand irrigated area. increase agricultural production, and contribute positively towards achieving self-sufficiency in the production of food.

Irrigated land in Syria comprises less than 20 percent of the total cropped area but produces about 50 percent of the crop production. However, increasing demand on food resulting from the very rapid population growth (3.6 percent annually) requires continuous expansion of irrigated area and increased efficiency of utilizing scarce water resources. Water use efficiency under traditional irrigation is relatively poor; and problems of waterlogging and salinisation are common in large areas of irrigated land. In addition, some aquifers have already been depleted or being so by over pumping. Scientific evidence suggests that over 40 percent of the currently used water in irrigation can be saved and consequently used for expanding irrigated area if more efficient methods of irrigation are applied.

In order to deal with the problems of farm-water management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR), established in 1985 an Irrigation Directorate (Directorate of Water & Management - DWM). In 1987, the Government requested UNDP assistance to strengthen the newly established DWM to consolidate its programmes, and extend the results to the field.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve the organizational and operational aspects of the Directorate of Water Resources Management at the Ministry of

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

IPF:(1987-91) $10 738 000

(SYR/86/008) - Strengthening Veterinary Vaccine Production and Laboratory Diagnosis

Date of approval:	25 June 1987
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$750 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$750 000

Project background

The serious adverse economic impact of diseases on livestock and poultry, and on the food supply of nations is well documented. Viral diseases in particular can cause enormous economic losses and therefore the need for prompt confirmation of clinical diagnosis through sensitive and specific laboratory tests, and for the launching of sound rational disease control programmes. In addition, proper collection and transportation of various tissues from sick animals and chicken are prerequisites for sound and reliable diagnosis of various maladies.

The Central Veterinary Laboratory and provincial laboratories in Damascus, Syria are presently coping with only 30 to 60 percent of their needs due to the lack of adequate functional equipment and various diagnostic, biological reagents, an adequate number of well trained staff, various essential chemicals, and technical know-how. For instance, approximately 20,000 SPF eggs are imported annually from Europe for production of only the Newcastle vaccine. In the past, importing vaccines requirements have posed no problem to the country. However, since the beginning of 1987 importation has been banned due to financial constraints.

Local inputs including additional staff have been provided to the Central Veterinary Laboratory in order to increase the production of vaccines. A newly constructed building near Damascus has also been assigned for the establishment of SPF of flock to produce around 2000 eggs weekly. To complement locally provided requirements, strengthen the existing veterinary laboratory, increase the quantities of veterinary vaccines, set up and stream diagnostic services, and train counterpart staff on the job in various modern diagnostic and disease control techniques, the Government has requested UNDP/FAO technical assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to improve the welfare of rural population by increasing productivity of livestock and poultry, through the strengthening of veterinary services with special emphasis on the production of vaccines and biological and prompt and accurate laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases.

The immediate objective is to upgrade livestock and poultry disease control capabilities at central and field levels through developing and strengthening vaccines and biological production capabilities; improving sound quality control capabilities; developing facilities to test imported vaccine and biological; strengthening disease diagnosis capabilities; and disease investigation capabilities.

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Inputs

UNDP will provide a virologist/vaccine production/project co-ordinator for 24-man-months; 23 man-months of short-term consultancy services; SPF specialist for three man-months; SPF equipment engineer for three man-months, two vaccine production specialists for seven man-months, a veterinary investigation officer for four man-months, a diagnostic serologist for three man-months, an engineer for freeze drying equipment for two man-months and a documentation/scientific information specialist; one overseas fellowship in freeze-drying techniques for two man-months; and freeze drying equipment and supplies.

Financial data

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Personnel	468 000
Training	38 000
Equipment	235 000
Miscellaneous	9 000
Total	750 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CAMBODIA

IPF:(1987-91) $81 629 000

(CMB/92/001) - Macroeconomic Management and Training

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	8 April 1992
Expected duration:	Twenty months
Proposed executing agency:	The Asian Development Bank (ADB) in association with the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Government implementing agency:	The Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 440 200 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 440 200

Project background

Over the last few years, wide-ranging economic policy reforms have been instituted in Cambodia to transform the economy from a centrally-planned to a market-oriented economy. Private property rights were recognized constitutionally in mid-1989. As a result, the Cambodian authorities have transferred farmland to private ownership; and private sector trade started flourishing with the proliferation of many private small-scale traders. Price control and subsidies on most commodities were lifted, and a new foreign investment law allows for the establishment of joint ventures between the State and foreign companies. Privatization of state-owned factories and enterprises also began. In 1990, the dual exchange rate policy which allowed trade for government purposes to take place at a preferential exchange rate was dropped in favor of a unified exchange rate system.

Although these reforms have had a considerable favourable impact on the economy, many problems remain. The financial system is still underdeveloped, growing macroeconomic instability is threatening the program of economic reform, with the inflation rate accelerating from less than 10 per cent before 1988 to an estimated 100-150 per cent in 1990-1991. Besides the need to address macroeconomic imbalances and stabilize the economy, further improvements in the policy environment are necessary to encourage domestic and foreign investment, promote exports, and strengthen resource mobilization. To this end the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

At present, however, the effective management of the economy is severely constrained by: (1) the lack of expertise in economic management in a market-oriented system; (2) the

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lack of quantitative data upon which to base economic policies and plans; and (3) poor institutional support to economic management in a market-oriented economy.

Description of project

In order to assist Cambodia in its effort to effectively manage the economy and to support the economic reform process, a technical assistance package has been developed by UNDP and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) addressing four interrelated components : (1) An economic planning and policy analysis component which will assist Cambodian authorities to achieve more effective and efficient utilization of scarce resources and improve the economic policy environment; (2) A money and banking component which will strengthen the capacity of the monetary authorities to achieve macro-economic stability and foster an environment more conducive to effective mobilization and efficient allocation of financial resources in the economy; (3) A public finance component which aims to improve fiscal operations and reduce fiscal imbalances ; and (4) A statistics component which aims to strengthen the statistical system in order to make available economic statistics required to effectively manage a market-oriented economy and monitor the impact of development policies, programmes and projects.

At the end of the project, a data base of national economic statistics will have been established as well as a system to provide for the collection, maintenance, retrieval and update of such data on a continuing and sustainable basis. Furthermore, a set of advisory recommendations on macroeconomic policy reform, economic and industrial regulations, monetary and fiscal sector restructuring, private sector promotion policies, and public investment programming will have been developed. Finally, at least thirty economic planners and technicians will have been trained in methods of macroeconomic forecasting, analysis and policy determination.

For funding purposes the integrated technical assistance package has been divided into two components: (1) the long-term advisors, training seminars and workshops conducted by the long-term advisors, and the equipment needed for their daily functions will be funded by UNDP for a total of (US)$ 1.4 million; and (2) the short-term specialists, training and study tours conducted by the short-term specialists and the equipment needed for their daily operations will be funded by the ADB under a parallel funding agreement for a total of (US) $ 2.4 million.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 20 work-months for a CTA/senior macro-economist, 20 work-months for a fiscal economist, 20 work-months for a monetary economist, 20 work-months for a statistics advisor, and 100 work-months for 10 UNV statistics assistants; study tours and in-service training; expendable and non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 186 800
Training	145 000
Equipment	85 400
Miscellaneous	23 000
Total	1 440 200

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
INDIA

IPF:(1992-96) $156 120 000

(IND/91/089) - Jute Sector Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	8 April 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government in cooperation with UNDP/OPS and other specialised agencies
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Textiles
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$22 959 200 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$22 959 200

Project background

Jute is a strong, versatile and bio-degradable fibre. It is cultivated mainly in Asia, some parts of Africa and Latin America. India is the largest producer of jute with over 40 percent of the world production. Jute is the prime source of livelihood for over four million farmers who chiefly inhabit the eastern parts of the country. The majority of them are small farmers, who derive direct cash income from jute farming or cultivation, and for whom there is no alternative to jute cultivation in these core jute-growing areas.

In India, use of jute has traditionally been restricted to the lower end of the packaging market in the form of jute cloth and sacks to store and transport agricultural produce, fertilizers, cement, and other products. The advent of bulk handling and synthetic packaging materials has seriously diminished the demand for these traditional materials. As a result the Indian jute industry, which was predominantly export-oriented until the mid-1970s, has gradually lost its strength because of severe competition from these substitutes. However, the global concern over the adverse impact on the environment of the use and disposal of synthetic materials has recently revived strong interest in jute as a bio-degradable, environment-friendly natural fibre. Experience with the recently developed new jute-based products, strongly indicates that there is a major potential for the revitalization of the jute sector in India.

Recognizing this potential and as a manifestation of its strong commitment to the rejuvenation of the entire jute sector, the Government has launched a series of policy and related support measures aimed at accelerating integrated development of the sector. The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-1997) chapter pertaining to the jute sector spells out the envisaged future role of jute not merely as a packaging material but as a fibre ("The Golden

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Fibre") of immense, untapped potential for utilization in diversified value-added products. The policy initiatives already taken include creation of the Jute Modernization Fund Scheme and the Special Jute Development Fund. Furthermore, the Government has declared jute as an integral part of its multi-fibre policy thereby encouraging the blending of various fibres with jute by both jute as well as textile mills.

Following a brainstorming session convened by the then STAS in New York to explore new concepts and products that can utilize jute in large quantities, a multi-member UNISTAR jute industry feasibility mission led by Mr. Irv Koons, Senior Adviser to the Administrator, was fielded in October/November 1990 at the invitation of the Government of India. The mission evoked a keen interest and strong commitment not only from the Government but also from the private sector which came forward to work as active partners in this national endeavour. After an assessment of the possibilities of product development and market potential, the mission detailed a plan of action aimed at launching a comprehensive national jute revitalization scheme. Central to the programme was the primary emphasis given to R&D and production of a diversity of new jute-based products supported by a well-articulated strategy for domestic and international markets. To revitalize the entire jute sector chiefly by using jute fibre to produce a diverse range of value-added products for domestic and international marketing, and contribute to the betterment of the economic conditions of the people engaged in the sector, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD) will be managed in a business-like manner, will catalyze the active involvement of the private sector, and will act as an effective link between product research and commercialisation; technology development and transfer; analysis of market trends and promotion; conforming to international quality and standards as well as requirements for export promotion; entrepreneurship development; and setting up of units by new entrepreneurs. Initially, a significant part of the NCJD's activities will be guided by experts/advisors recruited from the international private sector. They and their national counterpart staff will work in management, market research, product development, joint ventures, marketing and promotion. By the end of the five-year programme, the NCJD should be economically self-sufficient, supported by the private sector. The programme will revitalize the jute sector by increasing the market share of diversified products coupled with effective marketing strategies. Some of the initially envisaged end-products using jute will include: (1) refined jute and jute blended fabrics for internationally acceptable high quality wearing apparel, drapery, wall coverings and upholstery; (2) carpets; (3) jute non-woven and composite products covering a wide range including moulded furniture, building products, insulation, filters, cushioning, auto body components; and (4) paper and paper products including packaging.

Inputs

UNDP will provide consultants, including national and international private sector experts; training; and equipment for R&D and pilot production. The University of Wisconsin, which has already done basic work in the area of jute moulded products, was associated with the UNISTAR mission to India. With this background and subsequent detailed dialogue with them, it is proposed that R&D work in jute composites, ultimately expected to lead to commercialisation of moulded products with international markets in view, be entrusted to the University on a subcontract basis.

Financial data

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Personnel	4 875 000
Training	6 528 000
Equipment	11 556 200

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT
(INT/92/G61) - Montreal Protocol Umbrella Project:
1992 Work Programme

Date of approvalby the AC: 1/	15 April 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS in cooperation with UNIDO
Montreal Protocol Trust Fund:	$3 254 400
Source of funds:	Interim Multilateral Fund, Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer
Total UNDP budget:	$3 254 400 (including support costs)

Project background

Ozone depletion results from emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFSs), halons, and other chlorine and bromine based chemicals into the atmosphere. It increases the amount of harmful ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth and can affect both human health (skin cancer, eye disorders, suppression of the immune response system) and agricultural/fisheries production.

While industrialized countries have been the primary users of these chemicals, developing countries are increasingly using them in refrigeration, aerosols foams, solvents, fire-extinguishing and other uses. The Antarctic ozone "hole" will not disappear until the atmospheric level of chlorine is reduced to early 1970s levels and recent evidence has shown severe ozone depletion over northern latitudes. The Montreal Protocol calls for the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) by the year 2000 with developing countries allowed a 10-year grace period. Some industrialized countries have recently announced accelerated ODS phase-out target dates (1996, 1997).

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer established an Interim Multilateral Fund to assist qualified signatory developing countries to meet their incremental costs to enable their compliance with the phase-out provisions of the Protocol. Since the costs of substitutes are often quite high and technologies quite new. the Multilateral Fund compensates developing countries for a proportion of the technical and financial costs of switching to substitutes and the resulting costs of abandonment or transformation of existing plant and equipment.

An established Executive Committee at its Sixth Meeting (27-28 February 1992, Montreal) approved UNDP's 1992 work programme comprising $3.25 million for activities in 21 countries: Africa (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria), Asia (Bangladesh, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand), Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad & Tobago, Uraguay, Venezuela) and the Middle East (Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Turkey). UNDP's work programme in China at $966,000 will comprise 30 percent of the total budget.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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Description of project

The project will provide technical assistance through a sector-based approach covering aerosols, mobile air-conditioning (MACs), refrigeration, rigid and flexible foams, solvents and halons. Project activities will include: (a) implementing a Cost-effective technology dissemination/replication strategy; (b) establishing a work programme implementation modality; (c) ensuring co-ordination of UNDP's work programme jointly by the Regional Bureaux and the project manager in BPPE and interaction of counterparts in the World Bank and UNEP; (d) replacing CFC-based propane/butane propellants taking into account flammability issues; (e) enabling the Mobile Air Conditioning Society and/or the Society of Automotive Engineers to implement three regional demonstration programmes (Latin America, Middle East, Asia), advise other interested developing countries, and support a CFC-134a feasibility in China; (f) installing refrigeration/air-conditioning in 21 countries; (g) subcontracting the International Institute of Refrigeration in Paris to technically coordinate UNDP's work programme with the assistance of UNIDO; (h) establishing demonstration programme and a quality control testing plant in China; (i) providing expert advice on polyurethane foams for twelve countries; (j) utilizing the strategy of solvents to reduce CFC-113 use in electronics cleaning through improved conservation and containment practices, and through the use of no-clean processes, and aqueous and hydrocarbon alternatives; (k) implementing in ten countries, a programme comprising two regional halons recycling/replacement demonstration programmes (Latin America, Middle East), and halons inventories and revision of existing standards in Mexico and China; (l) assisting Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Iran, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Trinidad & Tobago in the formulation of their ODS phase-out national programmes; and (m) providing UNDP Headquarters programming and monitoring.

Inputs

UNDP will utilize national/regional/international experts as well as national/international NGOs international associations for technical advisory services in the mobile air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors, and for the other sectors, experts on retainer will assist UNDP in programme implementation and monitoring. Where applicable, TCDC modalities will also be utilized.

Financial data

	$
Aerosols	147 000
Mobile air conditioning	215 000
Commercial/industrial centrifugal chillers and industrial/domestic refrigeration	625 000
Rigid polyurethane foams	352 500
Flexible polyurethane foams	110 000
Solvents	90 000
Halons	255 000
Country programme formulation	313 500
ODS phase-out policy development and investment promotion	387 000
Support costs (13%)	374 450
Total	3 254 400

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF EGYPT

(EGY/92/G61) - Preparation of CFC Phase-out Investment Projects in Egypt under the Montreal Protocol

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	15 April 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS in cooperation with UNIDO
Montreal Protocol Trust Fund:	$1 500 000
Source of funds:	Interim Multilateral Fund, Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer
Total UNDP budget:	$1 500 000 (including support costs)

Project background

Ozone depletion results from emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and other chlorine and bromine based chemicals into the atmosphere. It increases the amount of harmful ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth and can affect both human health (skin cancer, eye disorders, suppression of the immune response system) and agricultural/fisheries production.

While industrialized countries have been the primary users of these chemicals, developing countries are increasingly using them in refrigeration, aerosols, foams, solvents, fire extinguishing and other uses. The Antarctic ozone "hole" will not disappear until the atmospheric level of chlorine is reduced to early 1970s levels and recent evidence has shown severe ozone depletion over northern latitudes. The Montreal Protocol calls for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) by the year 2000 with developing countries allowed a 10-year grade period. Some industrialized countries have recently announced accelerated ODS phase-out target dates (1996, 1997).

The Interim Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol assists qualified signatory developing countries meet their incremental costs to enable their compliance with the phase-out provisions of the Protocol. Since the costs of substitutes are often quite high and technologies quite new, the Multilateral Fund compensates developing countries for the proportion of the technical and financial costs of switching to substitutes and the resulting costs of abandonment or transformation of existing plant and equipment.

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An Executive Committee at its Sixth Meeting (27-28 February 1992, Montreal) approved UNDP's 1992 work programme comprising $3.25 million for activities in 21 countries and at the same meeting, approved, at the request of the Government of Egypt, $1.5 million to be given to UNDP to assist Egypt in the preparation of three investment projects.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) undertake recovery and phasing out od ODS in Foam Production which will phase out 75 tons of CFC-11, with estimated total investment of $1.7 million, to be carried out at the Taki Vita Company with the assistance of Egypt's GOFI (General Organization for Industrialization) and the Dow Chemical Company. with EEAA (Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency) as the national coordinating agency and with the technical cooperation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency; (b) establish technology transfer and usage of non-ODS in foam production which will phase out 75 tons of CFC-12 by utilizing the 134a alternative, with estimated total investment of $2.6 million, to be carried out at the Al-Sherif Plastic Factories with the assistance of GOFI and ICI, with EEAA as the national coordinating agency, and with the technical cooperation of the United Kingdom Department of Environment; and (c) undertake CFC Recycling and Waste Disposal in Refrigeration which will phase out 140 tons of CFCs, with estimated total investment of $1.0 million, to be carried out with the assistance of GOFI and BAYER (Germany), with EEAA as the national coordinating agency, and with the technical cooperation of the Federal Ministry of Environment in Germany.

The Government of Egypt has requested that UNDP work with one specified bilateral agency (US, UK, Germany) for each of the above projects/ UNDP is in full agreement with this approach; and thus a UNDP/USEPA/FME (germany) investment project formulation mission is planned for late April 1992 so that the team could work on all three projects simultaneously with counterparts at EEAA and the relevant factories.

Inputs

UNDP will utilize national and international experts as well as technical expertise from the three cooperating bilateral agencies. It will provide training; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	500 000
Training	50 000
Equipment	752 000
Miscellaneous	25 000
Support costs (13%)	173 000
Total	1 500 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/204) - Sustainable Development Network (SDN)

Date of approval by the AC:1/	22 January 1992	
Expected duration:	One year	
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS	
Government implementing agency:	Various agencies	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 200 000	Source of funds: SPR

Project background

Concern for present and future generations explicitly requires the maintenance of the biophysical resource base upon which development depends. The above-mentioned project (SDN) seeks to facilitate access to information that will allow all countries to progress toward that goal. How each network contributes to that goal on the national scale is a task to be defined by the particular country's citizens and institutions. The SDN has both a macro-perspective on social and economic policies affecting sustainability as well as a sectoral focus on specific natural resource management strategies and appropriate technologies. Sustainability in development requires more than information, it requires fundamental changes in individual and collective values. Signals that the earth is threatened are abundant, but not yet coercive, hence the need for adoption of the values inherent in the sustainable development concept.

The SDN, a network of networks, is a major UNDP action programme for the 1990s. Even more important than the funds provided for Network operations is the commitment of the UNDP Field Offices in over 100 countries to providing technical and institutional support to each national SDN. This support will be particularly significant during the formative period of each national Directorate. Once the Network is operational, UNDP can be expected to be a model for other institutions by becoming one of the Network's best clients, both as a user and supplier of information.

Description of project

The project will enable each country to have a national SDN with a Directorate that fosters information exchange among government agencies, NGOs, the private sector and international development assistance agencies in support of specific sustainable development activities. At the national level project activities will include: (a) seeking out potential users of information, defining their needs and query the national and

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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international network for appropriate answers; (b) monitoring government, donor and private sector policies, programmes and projects serving as a communications bridge among them; (c) being alert to useful information: case studies, technologies and policy initiatives, training opportunities, etc., and assuring that information is transmitted to grassroots users; and (d) affording all members direct electronic access to a wide range of information sources as a node in a global SDN.

The SDN will not create a massive data base of its own, but will subscribe to an array of networks that can provide information on specific topics of concern to the national SDNs. The Agenda 21 Information System being developed by the UNCED Secretariat will figure prominently here; and an explicit networking goal will be to foment increased North-South and South-South exchange of information relevant to sustainable development. Other activities will involve: (i) defining the focus on topics of immediate relevance to development programmes in a specific country; (ii) conducting macro-analysis of the impacts of sectoral policies on the sustainability of development; (iii) analyzing the sustainability implications of national budgetary allocations; (iv) assessing the ecological, economic and social sustainability of current rates of population growth; (v) conserving energy and producing non-conventional energy; (vi) establishing natural forest management by small farmers, indigenous groups and the timber industry; (vii) enhancing the sustained productivity of traditional agricultural and grazing agro-ecosystems; (viii) implementing changes in industry, mining and minerals processing practices in order to mitigate downstream and downwind impacts on health, fisheries and agricultural production; (ix) promoting buffer zone economic activities and greater local participation in ecotourism in the vicinity of protected areas; (x) reducing human health and ecological impacts of the use of agrochemicals in commercial agriculture by application of integrated pest management and other technologies; and (xi) improving the quality of life of the poor urban population through activities including water supply, wastewater treatment, and employment generation.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a programme to focus on 20 or more fully functional national SDNs and the central support they will require with emphasis on support and action at the national level based on in-country needs. It will also finance the need for experts and consultants, a subcontract, equipment, and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	500 000
Subcontract	150 000
Equipment	300 000
Miscellaneous	250 000
Total	1 200 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

INT/89/707) - Human Development Report (HDR)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	15 January 1992
Expected duration:	42 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$750 000 Source of funds: SPR
Previous UNDP budget:	$3 702 400
Total UNDP budget:	$4 452 400

Project background

The International Development Community including Governments, Development professionals, and the NGO community have in recent years expressed a growing interest in issues of human development concerns and to meet the demand for development concepts, analyses and statistics, and for the preparation of the Human Development Report by an independent team of development experts. The extensive response to the proposals for the orientation for national and international policies in support of human development, furthermore has been met by substantive follow-up work on promoting comprehensive, realistic human development strategies, formulating analytical policy tools for policy-makers and the improvement of national statistics.

The above-mentioned has been supporting activities to operationalize key policy messages of the Reports by providing assistance to countries in developing actionable human development strategies, and to identify ways and means of improving the availability of HD statistics, HD measurements and monitoring. As of September/October 1991, there has been a re-alignment of the project's functions. The project now supports the Human Development Report substantive areas.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) produce the current year's Report; (b) undertake background research for future Reports; (c) ensure substantive inputs into the HDRs' projection activities; (d) assist in the improvement of HD statistics and measurements; and (e) identify planned techniques and policy instruments for promoting the HD.

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Inputs

UNDP will provide personnel for the finalization of the HDR 1991; background research and consultancy services for the HDR 1992 which is planned to address issues of participatory development projection inputs to the projection campaign for the HDR 1992 statistical initiatives various support services required for the implementation of these four sets of activities; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

The special donor contribution of approximately (US) $800,000 will be used to support the activities of assisting the improvement of the HD statistics and measurements and identifying techniques and policy instruments for promoting human development.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	312 000
Subcontract	241 000
Fellowships (seminars)	-
Equipment/Supplies/Rent	167 000
Miscellaneous	30 000
Total	750 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CUBA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 10 903 000

(CUB/91/011) - New Technological System in Processing an Integrated Use of Waste for Non-conventional Swine Feed

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	6 May 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	FAO
Government implementing agency:	Porcine Research Institute (Ministry of Agriculture)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 000 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 000 000

Project background

Cuba currently assigns the highest priority to the satisfaction of basic needs of the population, specially through increased national production of food and drugs. Within this framework, the Government has determined that the expansion of the porcine industry constitutes the most efficient way to increase the internal supply of animal protein, and targets and increase in yearly per capita pork consumption from 8 kg. to 20 kg. by the year 2000.

The swine feeding in Cuba presents special characteristics. Cuba neither produces cereals nor possesses the necessary foreign exchange to import them. Thus, the country has developed a network for collecting and processing of agriculture residuals for pork feeding. This has allowed the country to doubled its pork production during the last ten years.

In order to reach the new targets, the Government is currently developing an investment plan of 300 million cuban pesos for the construction of production centres and the appropriate technical training. The plan includes the production of 800,000 additional tons/years of swine feed. This will require the use of all agricultural, agroindustrial and fishery residuals together with those from the pork production itself.

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The Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval for the creation of a pilot plant for the processing of such residuals and the adaptations of the existing integrated centres as well as for the training of technical personnel from the Porcine Research Institute and the National Union of Porcine Enterprises. It is to be noted that the Fifth Country Programme approved in June 1991, specifically identifies this intervention within its first objective: "to promote the intensive use of technologies to develop food production".

Additional benefits from the project will be the saving of hard currency from imports of cereals, of fuel from the production of biogas obtained from the processing of residuals and more important, the protection of environment from the control of residuals resulting from the pork production.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve the system of recycling of proteic residuals and the processing and use of proteic liquid food for swine feed; (b) introduce the system of recycling of pork residuals for use in renewable energy and swine feed production; and (c) improve a new technology in the processing of all biological residuals for swine feed.

Project activities will include: (a) carrying out research; (b) improvement of existing technologies through consultancies, training, strengthening of laboratory activities for the evaluation of nutritional sources; (c) creating an integral system for swine feed based in the recycling of all food waste; and (d) contributing substantially to consolidate processes for sustainable agriculture in the country.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 6.5 work-months for nine short-term experts in fields such as protein paste conservation, non-conventional protein sources, food conservation and protein enrichment, non-nutritional elements in non-conventional food, production of humus and biomass; training of eight man-months and 11 study tours in fields such as usage of amino acid auto-analysis equipment, use of swine liquid residuals for the production of aquatic plants, conservation systems of energetic products, food residuals and determination of non-nutritional elements; and non-expendable equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	110 000
Training	200 000
Equipment	665 000
Miscellaneous	25 000
Total	1 000 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
URUGUAY

IPF:(1992-96) $ 4 728 000; Cost sharing /MSA: $ 15 985 000

(URU/91/004) - Support to the Municipal Development Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	15 April 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Transports and Public Works
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 40 000 Source of funds:IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 1 655 200
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 695 200

Project background

With only 14 percent of the population living in rural areas, Uruguay is one of the countries with the largest urban concentration in Latin America. Various studies have revealed that the internal migration from rural areas to urban centers is due to the general economic stagnation and particularly the technological set-back of the agricultural sector, and the differences in the levels of social development existing between the interior and the capital of the country.

In an effort to overcome this situation, the Government has initiated a process of economic decentralization through the development of the agroindustry in the interior of the country, aiming to improve the living conditions and encourage families to settle down in these areas.

The current project will support the second phase of the Municipal Development Programme initiated in 1984, basically consisting of two groups of activities: (i) public works in the 18 Municipalities of the interior of the Country; and (ii) institutional strengthening of the Municipal Government in terms of the application of investment programming, project identification, recovery of investment costs, etc. and the definition of coordination mechanisms between the municipalities and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works.

The present approval falls within the context of implementing the process of decentralization where the municipal authorities are given the support to effectively assume operational responsibilities in their management of their municipalities without having to rely on the Central Government.

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This component has three main elements: (1) Managerial strengthening of the 18 Municipalities; (2) Institutional strengthening of the Municipal Development Directorate (MDD) of the Ministry of Transport and Public Works; and (3) Cadastral revision in urban and sub-urban areas of 18 Departments of the Country and establishment of a computerized network compromising the 18 municipalities and the National Directorate of Cadastre, based in Montevideo.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) reach qualitative and quantitative improvements in the availability and administration of tax-revenue in the Municipalities; and (b) build institutional capacities in the Municipalities of the interior in areas of identification, formulation, evaluation, execution and follow-up of investment projects, enabling them to become direct recipients of external credit from development programmes.

Project activities will include the provision of appropriate mechanisms for: (a) establishing and modifying taxes on a more equitative and real basis; (b) avoiding tax evasion; and (c) aiming to reach balanced municipal budgets.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the international coordinator of the project (36 man-months); three international experts in cadastre (36 man-months), municipal financial management (24 man-months) and municipal investment projects (24 man-months); four national consultants in tax administration (96 man-months); four national consultants in project formulation and evaluation (96 man-months); one national consultant for the economic evaluation of projects (12 man-months); a subcontract for the gathering and processing of survey data required for determination of efficiency indexes of investment projects; two vehicles; reproduction and communication equipment; software and computer equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 460 000
Subcontract	63 000
Equipment	161 600
Miscellaneous	14 600
Total	1 695 200

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
ECUADOR

IPF:(1992-96 $ 11 992 000; Cost Sharing/MSA: $45 000 000

(ECU/89/002) - Aeronautical Infrastructure, Air Navigation and Training
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	15 April 1992
Expected duration:	72 months
Proposed executing agency:	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government implementing agency:	DGAC (Direccion General de Aviacion Civil)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 235 000 Souce of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 12 091 600
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 8 289 300
Total UNDP budget:	$ 21 615 900

Project background

Ecuador's territory is divided into coastal plains, steep mountain ranges, and thick jungle areas making access between major cities most effective through air transportation. The national aviation system is an important component in efforts to economically and socially develop the country, integrate its dispersed regions, and foster international integration among countries of the region. An effective aviation system is also significant due to the importance of tourism and exports to the country's balance of payments.

Despite growing national and international importance, the aviation system's infrastructure and installations have deteriorated to alarming levels. The lack of financial resources, access to spare parts and trained personnel, have made maintenance and upgrading of equipment difficult, threatening aviation safety and seriously travel and development efforts. Furthermore, existing installations at Quito and Guayaquil airports pose serious problems given that they don't meet international safety standards (due to deterioration of landing strips, and insufficient space between runways, terminals, and nearby housing structures), lack the capacity required for large aircraft to land, and their undesirable locations (too close to residential areas, and in geographically closed areas). To address these issues the Government requested further UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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The long-term objective of the project is to support the DGAC during construction and initial operation of the new airport facilities in Quito and Guayaquil.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) provide technical assistance to the DGAC; (b) train personnel in the administration, operation, and maintenance of the new airports; and (c) install and operate the new aeronautical telecommunications services.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 174.8 work-months of international consultants in project coordination, airport engineering, soil engineering, hydraulic engineering, airport architecture, audio-visual aids; 1295.8 work-months of national professionals in administration, engineering, architecture; a national subcontract to evaluate proposals for building the new airports; training in the areas of administration, operation and maintenance of new airport's facilities; equipment for computerized information systems, aeronautical meteorological readings, airport security systems, aviation combustion systems, etc.; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 591 300
Subcontract	1 122 700
Training	988 400
Equipment	9 537 800
Miscellaneous	86 400
Total	13 326 600

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF:(1992-96) $176 600 000
(CPR/91/620) - Investment Project Preparation Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	15 April 1992
Expected duration:	Four Years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministries of Finance and Agriculture
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$5 000 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$5 000 000

Project background

The two main pillars of the Eighth Five-Year Plan are the economic development through sustained, stable and coordinated development of the national economy; and promotion of reform and further opening to the outside world. China is utilizing external assistance from multilateral and bilateral donors in the restructuring and modernizing of its economy. However, the lack of national capability to conduct feasibility studies and to prepare documentation for loans and credits at internationally acceptable standards, has been a major bottleneck in the processing of funding from international development and finance institutions such as the World Bank, IFAD, and WFP. In previous UNDP assistance to pre-investment, the studies undertaken tended to be independent of the country programme and dispersed in various sectors. This did not lead to the level of national intellectual capacity building that was desired. Through intensive review of past experience and careful analysis of current needs by all parties, agreements have been reached that future assistance will be focused on the national priorities and designed to achieve greater impact in capacity-building.

Cognizant that the Governing Council has given UNDP the mandate to support pre-investment activities, the Government seeks, through this programme an approach towards cooperation with multilateral organizations which enhances the complementarity between technical assistance and capital investment. This new programme is expected to lead to capital investment estimated at (US) $5.8 billion by the financial institutions and the Government. The Government also seeks to increase its national capacity to prepare acceptable pre-feasibility studies. Towards these goals it has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

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Description of project

The development objective of the project is to promote major investment in key areas such as rural development and agricultural production, energy, transport, communications, and social development so as to stimulate the national economy and improve the welfare of the people. The strategy of assistance is based on the selection process of sub-projects. UNDP plays the pivotal role in the determination of sub-projects in support of Third Country Programme with the framework focusing on the relevance of the sub-projects to the priorities of the country programme.

The immediate objectives are to: (a) assist the government counterpart agencies in preparing selected investment projects and international and domestic financing by carrying out feasibility studies; and (b) strengthen national capability in the concerned government agencies to identify, design, and evaluate investment projects, as well as provide essential investment support services.

The main activities will include: (a) fielding of multi-disciplinary missions; (b) assistance in preparation of project design, contract documents and advice on procedures for international procurement; (c) conducting training seminars for national officials, consultants and researchers; (d) producing the information on prospective capital investment in the form of reports required for investment decisions by the Government and financial institutions; (e) leading to upgraded national capacity to prepare international capital investment; (f) planning the selection of approximately 30 specific studies in support of World Bank, IFAD and WFP investments; and (g) creating direct linkages with all selections and the studies that involve UNDP to the areas of concentration of the UNDP Country Programme.

IFAD and WFP interventions presently address the question of rural economic development and production as well as poverty alleviation, while that of the World Bank involves the areas of rural development, energy, transport and communications, and social development. Some sub-projects are closely related to the GEF projects and environment programmes, including the coal programme. In addition, a "reverse flow" of funding from the World Bank, i.e. cost-sharing provided from the Technical Co-operation Credit (TCC) to this project is under consideration by the Bank.

Provisional allocation for the respective institutions were determined by the Government and UNDP based on expected expenditure patterns and need: $2.5 million for the World Bank; $1.5 million for IFAD; and $1 million for WFP.

Inputs

UNDP will provide approximately 190 work-months for international consultants; 228 work-months for national consultants who will closely work with international consultants; subcontract in the special technical feasibility studies; training, training materials and data processing equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	3 333 800
Subcontract	650 000
Training	401 000
Equipment	182 500
Miscellaneous	432 700
Total	5 000 000

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF: (1992-96) $176 600 000
(CPR/91/G42) - Gas Transmission/Distribution Rehabilitation

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	15 April 1992
Expected duration:	Nine months
Proposed executing agency:	World Bank
Government implementing agency:	Sichuan Petroleum Administration (SPA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 400 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 400 000

Project background

Gas, an environmentally clean fuel, occupies a very small proportion of China's total primary energy production, despite potentially large reserves. In 1990 it accounted for merely two percent, with coal the dominant source at around 75 percent. The Government of China, recognizing the significant adverse pollution and environmental impact of such heavy reliance on coal, is committed to a comprehensive programme to lay equal emphasis on energy development and conservation, improve the energy structure and distribution, strengthen energy management and speed up the sector's technical transformation, rationalize energy prices and mitigate the environmental impact of energy production and use.

To this end, it has requested UNDP assistance to explore and develop new gas fields, recover and utilize more effectively the gas associated with oil production, and develop other gas resources such as biogas and coalbed methane in order to accelerate fuel substitution and reduce China's contribution of greenhouse gases. Gas production is expected to rise from 15 billion cubic metres in 1990 to over 20 billion in 1995, through a combination of developing both oil-associated and non-associated gas fields. Gas exploration activities have expanded markedly in recent years with the discovery of large natural gas fields in Sichuan, China's major gas producing province, as well as in neighbouring Shaanxi and Qinghai. In addition, significant amounts of gas from the newly discovered major fields in the Tarim basin in Xinjiang will be produced in the near future.

The efficient recovery and utilization of gas is particularly important from an environmental viewpoint, apart from the fact that it is a much cleaner fuel/feedstock than coal. Natural gas is largely composed of methane which is a much more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. When burnt efficiently it results in less carbon dioxide per unit of energy produced. However, inefficient recovery distribution and combustion results in escape of methane, contributing to speeding up global warming.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

The Government of China has also requested World Bank assistance in the development of key aspects of the gas sector through improvements in gas production, transmission and distribution and selected utilization through a proposed Sichuan Gas Development and Conservation Project, which is part of the World Bank's lending programme for the 1993 financial year. Financing from the GEF ($10 million GEF, $10 million from other sources) is being sought for the transmission and distribution component of the project. Sichuan accounts for 90 per cent of non-associated natural gas and 50 per cent of all natural gas (discrete gas fields and that produced in association with oil production) in China. As such it has by far the largest gas transmission and distribution system, totalling over 2,500 km. Most of this system is old, and in urgent need of rehabilitation, especially as it is planned to increase gas production substantially in the future. The current network is operating under precarious safety conditions, and is prone to breakdowns and accidents.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) carry out a diagnostic study to assess the current problems of the system and recommend the optimal plan for rehabilitation, including corrosion and gas leakage monitoring and control; and (b) develop a framework for optimally allocating the proposed $20 million to be used for capital and institutional investment. Project activities will include: (a) providing a list of priority investments in the sector which can be funded by a variety of source either from the multilateral development agencies or from the Government itself, (b) maximization of gas leakage reduction and improved safety per unit of investment; (c) striving towards effective investment in rehabilitating the Sichuan transmission and distribution network resulting in a significant reduction in methane emissions to standard world levels of around 0.1 percent, and thus directly addressing global warming concerns; (d) improving safety and availability of the gas saved through reduced emissions; (e) addressing the pricing issue; and (f) assessing the various options for gas pricing reform.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a subcontract for 94 work-months of international consultants and on-the-job training; 36 work-months of national consultants; group training and travel costs for a review meeting; and a supply of essential meters and computers.

Financial data

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Personnel	36 000
Subcontract	1 255 000
Training	37 000
Equipment	71 500
Total	1 400 000

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